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ABSTRACT

Presented are a statistical overview of the total handicapped population; detailed statistics on the blind, deaf and hard of hearing, mentally retarded, and mentally ill; and statistics on the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program. Statistics are from 1970 to 1975 and are usually provided both for the nation as a whole, by state, for different age groups, by degree of handicapping severity, and per cent being served. Vocational rehabilitation data include numbers and percent served overall and by state. Also included is a section on handicapped youth including statistics on the per cent receiving special educational services. A concluding section provides definitions of visually impaired, hearing impaired, speech impaired, crippled or other health impaired, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and learning disabled. (DB)

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KEY FACTS ON THE HANDICAPPED

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April 1, 1975

KEY FACTS ON THE HANDICAPPED

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Introduction

One of the first problems encountered in dealing with questions about the handicapped in this country is the question of numbers; that is, how many handicapped persons are there in the United States? Estimates, of course, vary on the answer to this question, but the problem is that these estimates are not located in any one, easily accessible place.

The purpose of this report is to gather together into one document some of the available recent statistical information on the handicapped in order to give a comprehensive picture of the subject.

The report includes first a statistical overview of the total handicapped population--in two different forms. This is followed by separate sections on four different disability groups for which detailed recent statistics are available--blind, deaf and hard-of-hearing, mental retardation, and mental illness. Finally there are statistics on the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program and on handicapped youth.

Handicapped Population: Statistical Overview

The 1970 census yielded certain information in regard to the numbers of disabled persons in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. This data is limited to persons aged 16 to 64, noninstitutionalized and not in school. It was published in 1972 Senate hearings on legislation to amend the vocational rehabilitation act.

Numbers of disabled persons (1970)

16-64 non-institutionalized population not in school (universe)	104,556,000
Disabled persons	11,710,000
In labor force	5,597,000
Not in labor force	6,114,000
able to work	1,653,000
not able to work at all	4,461,000
not able to work, disabled 6 months or less	261,000
not able to work, disabled 6 months or more	4,200,000
Percent disabled persons of universe	11.20%
Percent of universe, disabled, and in labor force	5.35%
Percent of universe, disabled, and not in labor force	5.85%
Percent of universe, disabled, and able to work	1.58%
Percent of universe, disabled, and not able to work at all	4.27%

State or Territory	Population 16 to 64 Years Old	Disabled Persons	Percent Disabled
TOTAL	104,556,480	11,710,139	11.20%
Alabama	1,760,571	241,974	13.74
Alaska	166,412	12,691	7.63
Arizona	878,140	113,857	12.97
Arkansas	967,674	155,132	16.03
California	10,472,580	1,234,109	11.78
Colorado	1,123,008	121,230	10.80
Connecticut	1,581,120	137,594	8.70
Delaware	287,401	26,588	9.25
D. C.	417,083	50,886	12.20
Florida	3,444,345	438,571	12.73
Georgia	2,415,933	324,415	13.43
Guam	---	---	---
Hawaii	417,422	30,718	7.36
Idaho	346,703	45,918	13.24
Illinois	5,778,721	587,102	10.16
Indiana	2,640,956	278,605	10.55
Iowa	1,360,043	145,603	10.71
Kansas	1,116,914	119,461	10.70
Kentucky	1,664,017	222,517	13.37
Louisiana	1,803,000	228,996	12.70
Maine	487,908	54,793	11.23
Maryland	2,075,061	204,401	9.85
Massachusetts	2,869,663	283,731	9.89
Michigan	4,470,222	514,329	11.51
Minnesota	1,837,645	187,263	10.19
Mississippi	1,062,623	161,192	15.17
Missouri	2,369,671	285,027	12.03
Montana	337,402	39,585	11.73
Nebraska	713,214	75,117	10.53
Nevada	273,124	25,952	9.50
New Hampshire	372,382	34,593	9.29
New Jersey	3,813,406	351,240	9.21
New Mexico	490,623	59,192	12.06
New York	9,624,102	936,233	9.73
North Carolina	2,713,029	337,648	12.45
North Dakota	290,392	28,828	9.93
Ohio	5,467,097	593,924	10.86
Oklahoma	1,298,061	187,231	14.42
Oregon	1,062,299	139,737	13.15
Pennsylvania	6,201,134	651,309	10.50
Puerto Rico	---	---	---
Rhode Island	497,727	50,266	10.10
South Carolina	1,352,547	168,393	12.45
South Dakota	307,166	32,805	10.68

State or Territory	Population 16 to 64 Years Old	Disabled Persons	Percent Disabled
Tennessee	2,061,210	264,155	12.82
Texas	5,704,567	631,314	11.07
Utah	480,165	52,974	11.03
Vermont	215,326	26,623	12.36
Virginia	2,498,780	255,987	10.24
Virgin Islands	---	---	---
Washington	1,757,495	204,131	11.61
West Virginia	900,621	131,426	14.59
Wisconsin	2,143,938	207,146	9.66
Wyoming	165,837	17,627	10.63

(Hearings before the Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate, May 15, 18, and 23, 1972, pp. 265-267.)

One picture of the number of persons in the United States with handicapping conditions can be seen in a table from the 1974 Statistical Abstract of the United States:

PERSONS WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION CAUSED BY SELECTED CHRONIC CONDITIONS: 1972

[Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutional population]

	BOTH SEXES		MALE				FEMALE			
	All ages	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Persons with activity limitation[1]....1,000.....	25,868	8,513	13,006	4,593	4,509	3,904	12,861	3,735	4,417	4,709
Percent limited by--										
Heart conditions.....	13.4	18.8	13.8	4.4	18.7	19.2	13.1	5.9	13.4	18.5
Arthritis and rheumatism..	11.2	16.9	7.5	2.3	9.2	11.6	15.0	4.7	16.9	21.3
Visual impairments.....	2.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	1.5	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.1	2.8
Hypertension without heart involvement.....	2.9	4.0	1.8	0.8	2.0	2.8	3.9	2.0	4.4	4.9
Mental and nervous condition.....	3.7	1.7	3.5	5.0	4.0	1.3	3.8	4.9	4.7	2.1
All persons:										
Percent with--										
No activity limitation..	87.3	56.8	86.8	93.4	77.5	53.0	87.8	94.8	80.1	59.5
Activity limitation.....	12.7	43.2	13.2	6.6	22.5	47.0	12.2	5.2	19.9	40.5
In major activity.....	9.6	37.9	10.0	3.8	17.9	43.3	9.2	3.3	15.4	34.1

1/ Unduplicated count; persons reporting more than one condition counted only once.

SOURCE: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data.

(Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1974, p. 85)

Blind

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc. published this annual estimate on the numbers of blind persons in the United States.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CASES AND NEW CASES OF LEGAL BLINDNESS BY STATE, 1973

State	Estimated Population July 1, 1973*	Total Cases		New Cases	
		Rate**	Number	Rate**	Number
Total (incl. Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands)	212,781,000	225.1	479,000	21.0	44,750
U.S. Total	209,851,000	224.7	471,500	21.0	44,150
Alabama	3,539,000	267.0	9,450	24.4	850
Alaska	330,000	182.3	600	13.6	50
Arizona	2,058,000	225.1	4,650	19.8	400
Arkansas	2,037,000	273.9	5,600	25.6	500
California	20,601,000	204.4	42,100	18.9	3,900
Colorado	2,437,000	196.1	4,800	17.9	450
Connecticut	3,076,000	198.5	6,100	18.8	600
Delaware	576,000	203.5	1,150	18.9	100
District of Columbia	746,000	370.1	2,750	32.3	250
Florida	7,678,000	304.3	23,350	28.3	2,150
Georgia	4,786,000	244.0	11,700	21.9	1,050
Hawaii	832,000	139.3	1,150	12.8	100
Idaho	770,000	191.3	1,450	17.9	150
Illinois	11,236,000	222.8	25,050	21.6	2,450
Indiana	5,316,000	203.9	10,850	19.6	1,050
Iowa	2,904,000	222.2	6,450	21.7	650
Kansas	2,279,000	225.8	5,150	21.7	500
Kentucky	3,342,000	228.5	7,650	21.3	700
Louisiana	3,764,000	260.2	9,800	23.4	900
Maine	1,028,000	223.1	2,300	20.9	200
Maryland	4,070,000	212.9	8,650	19.1	800
Massachusetts	5,818,000	213.4	12,400	20.5	1,200
Michigan	9,044,000	201.5	18,250	19.1	1,750
Minnesota	3,897,000	202.4	7,900	19.3	750
Mississippi	2,281,000	316.9	7,250	28.9	650

ESTIMATED TOTAL CASES AND NEW CASES OF LEGAL BLINDNESS BY STATE, 1973

State	Estimated Population July 1, 1973*	Total Cases		New Cases	
		Rate**	Number	Rate**	Number
Missouri	4,757,000	246.5	11,750	23.4	1,100
Montana	721,000	207.8	1,500	19.7	150
Nebraska	1,542,000	230.1	3,550	21.5	350
Nevada	548,000	184.1	1,000	16.1	100
New Hampshire	791,000	203.5	1,600	19.4	150
New Jersey	7,361,000	202.4	14,900	20.4	1,500
New Mexico	1,106,000	201.2	2,250	17.5	200
New York	18,265,000	234.1	42,750	22.3	4,050
North Carolina	5,273,000	240.6	12,700	21.9	1,150
North Dakota	640,000	211.1	1,350	19.5	100
Ohio	10,731,000	208.0	22,300	19.4	2,100
Oklahoma	2,663,000	242.7	6,450	22.9	600
Oregon	2,225,000	210.2	4,700	19.8	450
Pennsylvania	11,902,000	226.2	26,900	21.6	2,550
Rhode Island	973,000	213.8	2,100	20.5	200
South Carolina	2,726,000	252.1	6,850	22.3	600
South Dakota	685,000	238.4	1,650	22.6	150
Tennessee	4,126,000	242.7	10,000	22.1	900
Texas	11,794,000	221.5	26,100	20.2	2,400
Utah	1,157,000	156.7	1,800	14.7	150
Vermont	464,000	206.2	950	19.7	100
Virginia	4,811,000	224.6	10,800	20.1	950
Washington	3,429,000	197.4	6,750	18.5	650
West Virginia	1,794,000	225.6	4,050	21.9	400
Wisconsin	4,569,000	208.2	9,500	19.7	900
Wyoming	353,000	202.1	700	18.6	50
Puerto Rico	2,848,000	254.1	7,250	20.4	600
Virgin Islands	82,000	324.1	250	26.9	(-)

*Population: Estimated total resident population, provisional, for each state from Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 508, November 1973, U.S. Bureau of the Census. The figures include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each state, but exclude Armed Forces overseas. Figures for Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands are NSPB Statistics Department projections based on 1970 census data.

**Estimated rate per 100,000 population (revised) for 1970 (NSPB Statistics Dept.)

- Less than 50 persons.

Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing

The National Association of the Deaf in cooperation with the Deafness Research and Training Center, New York University, in 1974 completed several years of work on a survey of the deaf population of the United States. Their results were published in a book titled The Deaf Population of the United States, by Jerome D. Schein and Marcus T. Delk, Jr.

The following excerpt from the book defines the terms that are used in the statistical tables:

> The figure for total hearing impairments--about 6.6 percent --includes all persons who responded in an interview that they "had trouble hearing in one or both ears." Of this group, half reported difficulties in both ears. A little more than 13 percent of the hearing impaired group (0.87 percent of the population) indicated they could not hear and understand speech; i.e., were deaf.
>
> When the deaf group is subdivided by age at onset, a little less than one fourth fall into the prevocational category (hearing ability lost before 19 years of age) and 11.4 percent in the prelingual category (hearing ability lost before 3 years of age).

Prevalence and Prevalence Rates for Hearing Impairments in the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population, by Degree and Age at Onset: United States, 1971

Degree*	Age at Onset	Number	Rate per 100,000
All hearing impairment	All ages	13,362,842	6,603
Significant bilateral	All ages	6,548,842	3,236
Deafness	All ages	1,767,046	873
	Prevocational**	410,522	203
	Prelingual***	201,626	100

*See text for definitions of terms

**Prior to 19 years of age

***Prior to 3 years of age

Distribution of Hearing Impaired Population by Regions: United States, 1971

United States and Regions*	Hearing Impaired	Deaf	Prevocationally Deaf
United States	13,362,842	1,767,046	410,522
Northeast	2,891,380	337,022	83,909
North Central	3,683,226	541,465	135,653
South	4,280,177	562,756	123,260
West	2,508,059	325,803	67,700
Rate per 100,000 Population			
United States	6,603	873	203
Northeast	5,977	697	173
North Central	6,563	965	242
South	6,807	895	196
West	7,170	931	194

*

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Distribution of the Hearing Impaired Population by States: United States, 1971

State	Hearing Impaired	Deaf	Prevocationally Deaf
Alabama	234,498	30,832	6,753
Alaska	20,480	2,664	553
Arizona	130,613	16,986	3,530
Arkansas	131,577	17,299	3,789
California	1,427,928	185,708	38,595
Colorado	160,902	20,926	4,349
Connecticut	179,486	20,921	5,209
Delaware	37,506	4,931	1,080
District of Columbia	49,350	6,489	1,421
Florida	472,263	62,093	13,600
Georgia	312,096	41,035	8,988
Hawaii	52,990	6,891	1,432
Idaho	52,274	6,798	1,413
Illinois	719,792	105,815	26,510
Indiana	340,011	49,985	12,522
Iowa	184,017	27,052	6,778
Kansas	143,395	21,080	5,281
Kentucky	220,203	28,952	6,342
Louisiana	247,499	32,541	7,128
Maine	58,036	6,765	1,685
Maryland	267,783	35,208	7,712
Massachusetts	335,423	39,097	9,734
Michigan	579,614	85,208	21,347
Minnesota	250,234	36,786	9,216
Mississippi	150,024	19,725	4,320
Missouri	303,982	44,688	11,196
Montana	53,706	6,566	1,364
Nebraska	96,799	14,231	3,565
Nevada	35,732	4,647	966
New Hampshire	44,408	5,177	1,288
New Jersey	423,821	49,401	12,299
New Mexico	72,753	9,462	1,966
New York	1,074,764	125,275	31,190
North Carolina	343,204	45,124	9,883
North Dakota	39,507	5,808	1,455
Ohio	694,198	102,053	25,567
Oklahoma	175,209	23,036	5,046
Oregon	154,815	20,174	4,184
Pennsylvania	694,455	80,946	20,153
Rhode Island	54,151	6,312	1,571
South Carolina	173,440	22,804	4,995
South Dakota	42,854	6,299	1,579
Tennessee	269,825	35,477	7,770
Texas	767,887	100,961	22,113
Utah	78,626	10,225	2,126
Vermont	26,836	3,128	780
Virginia	308,692	40,587	8,890
Washington	243,036	31,608	6,568
West Virginia	119,121	15,662	3,430
Wisconsin	288,823	42,460	10,637
Wyoming	24,204	3,148	654

Mental Retardation

Ronald W. Conley, Ph.D., author of The Economics of Mental Retardation, has listed several characteristics of the population of mentally retarded persons in the United States. These characteristics were based on conclusions reached from a number of statewide and county surveys. Among the more important conclusions were:

--Almost 3 percent of the population is mentally retarded.

--Among children, the rate is a little above 3 percent and among adults, (because of high mortality) the rate is somewhat less.

--Almost 12 percent of the retarded have IQs below 50, a percentage far in excess of that predicted by the normal curve. The majority of these are multiply handicapped.

--Among whites, the prevalence is only 1.7 percent, but among nonwhites, it is over 12 percent.

--Mental retardation is 4 times more likely to occur among lower social class children than among those of middle or upper social class.

[Ronald W. Conley, "Economics and Mental Retardation," Social and Rehabilitation Record, v. 1, November 1974, pp. 21 and 22.]

Comprehensive state-by-state figures on the total number of mentally retarded persons in the U.S. are not available, but the 1974 Statistical Abstract of the U.S. does include some data on mentally retarded persons in public institutions.

Patients in Institutions for Mentally Retarded, 1971, by States

Item and state	Public Institutions for Mentally Retarded, 1971: Resident patients, end of year	Total admissions	Net live releases
UNITED STATES	181,009	15,370	17,080
Alabama	2,216	106	57
Alaska	102	26	33
Arizona	954	35	42
Arkansas	1,262	94	35
California	10,494	731	1,466
Colorado	2,050	115	154
Connecticut	3,961	910	961
Delaware	570	37	30
D. C.	1,202	105	125
Florida	6,172	452	338
Georgia	2,034	472	281
Hawaii	761	49	29
Idaho	586	99	87
Illinois	6,669	525	1,569
Indiana	3,521	173	193
Iowa	1,552	134	193
Kansas	2,012	265	232
Kentucky	982	179	176
Louisiana	3,019	244	133
Maine	754	89	142
Maryland	3,258	599	498
Massachusetts	7,279	365	498
Michigan	10,966	358	945
Minnesota	3,991	275	563
Mississippi	1,398	139	61
Missouri	2,257	1,343	1,581
Montana	861	58	123
Nebraska	1,429	44	257
Nevada	1/	1/	1/
New Hampshire	923	31	60
New Jersey	7,200	509	58
New Mexico	693	58	83
New York	25,847	911	993
North Carolina	4,862	542	417
North Dakota	1,326	74	209
Ohio	9,074	454	474
Oklahoma	1,916	197	187

State	Resident patients, end of year	Total admissions	Net live releases
Oregon	2,758	93	140
Pennsylvania	10,339	554	686
Rhode Island	859	58	42
South Carolina	3,628	461	408
South Dakota	1,172	144	148
Tennessee	2,852	283	156
Texas	11,818	1,649	705
Utah	897	95	77
Vermont	575	63	112
Virginia	3,686	309	194
Washington	3,386	383	679
West Virginia	469	30	14
Wisconsin	3,712	425	424
Wyoming	705	26	12

1/ No institutions for mentally retarded. Patients requiring hospitalization receive care at State mental hospital.

(1974 Statistical Abstract of the U.S., p. 84.)

Mental Illness

During hearings for the fiscal year 1975 appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee asked for a summary of the important statistics on mental illness. The Department supplied the following information to the Subcommittee:

Scope of the National Mental Health Problem

Introduction

Precision assessment of the national mental health problem is difficult if not impossible, since reliable statistics on the incidence and prevalence of mental disorders in the United States, or any other country, do not exist. One factor contributing to the situation is the absence of reliable diagnostic criteria for most mental disorders. The American Psychiatric Association now recognizes 148 such disorders, grouped into 10 major categories. In numerous cases, however, there is no uniformly accepted definition of the condition. This is true not only for the psychoneurosis, which afflicts more Americans than any other category of mental illness, but for the major psychoses--schizophrenia and depressive disorders--as well.

Gross Estimates

In spite of the obstacles noted above, figures have been assembled recently which, though not defining the dimensions of the problem with precision, are probably the best available estimates of the numbers of people directly affected. It is likely that in nearly every category the numbers cited are underestimates, since many troubled people never come to the attention of record-keeping agencies. The assembled estimates indicate that no less than 10 percent of the United States population--or 20 million people in 1971--suffer from some form of mental illness. About one-seventh of those afflicted actually receive psychiatric care of some sort.

Based upon those figures--and taking into account such factors as the mentally ill individual's loss of earnings and the cost of care both in and out of institutions--the estimated annual cost of mental illness in this country is about $21 billion, or almost one quarter of the national defense budget.

This estimate may well be low; other estimates put the economic costs of alcoholism, alone, at $15 billion annually, and the annual cost of drug abuse at $10 billion. The data below indicate how the overall statistics are distributed among the major categories of mental health problems. In 1971 the admissions to all psychiatric inpatient and outpatient services were at the rate of 1,238.5 per 100,000 people. The admissions were composed of the following diagnostic categories:

Schizophrenia	258.0
Depressive disorders	216.9
Alcoholism	127.9
Organic brain syndromes	54.9
Drug abuse	43.1
Mental retardation	28.9
Other psychotic disorders	18.9
Undiagnosed	88.9
All other diagnoses	401.1

For a better understanding of the scope of mental illness and behavior disorders, consider a hypothetical community of 150,000 citizens--about the middle of the range of the communities in which NIH-supported community mental health centers have been established. Assume that the hypothetical community directly reflects the characteristics of the population as a whole. Then the following will be true:

Of the 3,000 children born in the community annually, at least 600 will need some form of mental health service during their lifetime, and 240 will be treated in mental hospitals.

Each year, over 2,000 serious crimes will be committed, an average of 6 crimes a day. The crimes will include 8 murders, 17 forcible rapes, 160 assaults, 376 auto thefts, and 908 burglaries. Some undetected or unreported, and thus uncounted, crimes will be committed in each category. Community juvenile courts will see almost 1,000 youths per year between the ages of 10 and 17 years.

Almost 800 citizens will be admitted to inpatient psychiatric facilities every year.

Resident in the community at any given time will be 600 schizophrenics, tens of thousands of people suffering

> from varying degrees of depression of different kinds, almost 4,000 alcoholics, 50 narcotic addicts, and 400 mentally ill children, almost one quarter of them in a mental hospital.
>
> [Hearings before the Labor-HEW Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, pp. 393-394.]

The 1974 Statistical Abstract does include some state-by-state data on patients in mental care facilities:

PATIENTS IN MENTAL CARE FACILITIES, 1971 AND 1973,
AND HOSPITALS WITH PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE, 1969 AND 1971, BY STATES

ITEM AND STATE	MENTAL HOSPITALS: State and county, 1973 — Resident patients, end of year	State and county, 1973 — Total additions	MENTAL HOSPITALS: Private, 1971 — Resident patients, end of year	Private, 1971 — Total additions	Outpatient psychiatric clinics, terminations, 1971	General hospitals with psychiatric service, discharges, 1969
Facilities, number.....	334		156		2,213	585
UNITED STATES.....	248,562	444,777	10,207	91,151	909,319	421,175
Alabama.....	3,810	3,967	43	945	12,348	6,614
Alaska.....	148	536	--	--	1,528	--
Arizona.....	783	1,416	25	399	11,747	2,257
Arkansas.....	538	2,779	--	--	1,869	2,405
California.....	9,420	29,464	871	12,140	28,751	29,734
Colorado.....	1,470	6,594	186	2,583	6,174	2,649
Connecticut.....	3,635	15,333	585	1,605	15,494	4,596
Delaware.....	1,177	2,403	--	--	3,822	--
Dist. of Col.	2,921	4,124	58	518	7,326	5,393
Florida.....	6,972	6,881	264	3,008	28,078	19,552
Georgia.....	8,604	19,036	171	4,597	9,442	11,760
Hawaii.....	182	722	--	--	3,884	1,030
Idaho.....	283	1,111	--	--	6,408	1,624
Illinois.....	10,373	26,085	723	4,864	78,752	17,655
Indiana.....	6,040	9,799	27	460	21,134	10,371
Iowa.....	1,243	5,469	--	--	10,125	10,477
Kansas.....	1,827	4,891	203	290	16,547	5,065
Kentucky.....	1,179	2,098	312	4,378	2,212	8,772
Louisiana.....	3,327	7,760	264	1,658	18,375	8,458
Maine.....	1,333	2,142	15	425	1,709	617
Maryland.....	6,315	14,333	646	2,083	26,460	3,126
Massachusetts.....	7,842	16,658	671	5,281	34,644	4,084
Michigan.....	7,563	16,386	590	5,170	26,019	15,738
Minnesota.....	4,560	9,003	--	--	13,671	16,626

(cont'd)

MENTAL HOSPITALS

ITEM AND STATE	State and county, 1973		Private, 1971		Outpatient psychiatric clinics, terminations, 1971	General hospitals with psychiatric service, discharges, 1969
	Resident patients, end of year	Total additions	Resident patients, end of year	Total additions		
Mississippi	4,176	6,130	--	--	4,330	1,495
Missouri	5,228	20,161	154	2,232	14,450	13,145
Montana	1,066	2,617	--	--	441	1,718
Nebraska	839	3,582	--	--	6,104	5,848
Nevada	355	838	--	--	602	1,831
New Hampshire	1,446	1,456	--	--	5,351	--
New Jersey	11,929	14,899	356	2,979	25,798	11,020
New Mexico	450	2,247	62	737	1,122	--
New York	44,937	37,344	1,035	5,844	205,914	59,559
North Carolina	5,805	15,381	196	1,235	19,319	7,263
North Dakota	632	1,989	--	--	204	1,536
Ohio	12,897	22,515	347	3,640	45,615	22,484
Oklahoma	2,691	7,074	41	979	11,747	5,052
Oregon	1,405	6,217	--	--	11,380	3,407
Pennsylvania	19,026	11,314	893	7,340	37,621	22,856
Rhode Island	1,771	5,189	137	777	2,968	960
South Carolina	5,346	5,929	45	1,206	3,996	2,652
South Dakota	942	1,882	--	--	2,769	1,487
Tennessee	4,918	10,314	73	1,613	22,836	6,773
Texas	9,952	25,131	362	3,864	17,804	25,106
Utah	265	514	--	--	1,757	3,721
Vermont	693	1,338	120	297	4,851	451
Virginia	7,877	14,175	437	4,459	18,081	10,779
Washington	1,800	4,131	45	1,160	14,154	6,633
West Virginia	3,475	4,894	32	976	6,174	3,328
Wisconsin	6,792	7,695	218	1,409	34,223	12,529
Wyoming	304	746	--	--	3,189	939

(1974 Statistical Abstract of the U.S., p. 83)

Vocational Rehabilitation

In response to an inquiry from the Subcommittee on the Handicapped of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Rehabilitation Services Administration prepared estimates of potential vocational rehabilitation cases nationwide for 1972 and 1973.

State-by-State Estimates on Universe and Number for Fiscal Year 1972 and Fiscal Year 1973 *

State or Territory	1972 Universe	1972 To Be Served	1973 Universe	1973 To Be Served
TOTALS	10,150,000	1,130,000	10,300,000	1,260,000
Alabama	190,228	20,780	208,667	21,776
Alaska	66,957	1,921	65,947	1,936
Arizona	66,126	10,720	67,990	12,240
Arkansas	67,861	11,543	72,571	12,326
California	352,011	95,268	349,670	107,314
Colorado	81,895	12,660	84,460	14,517
Connecticut	107,012	9,438	109,222	10,267
Delaware	50,300	4,575	51,113	5,117
D.C.	155,886	7,910	156,997	8,842
Florida	239,687	65,630	244,239	72,453
Georgia	106,361	31,029	110,838	34,189
Guam	7,913	535	8,638	624
Hawaii	19,022	4,240	19,774	4,540
Idaho	37,710	6,716	46,592	8,182
Illinois	448,670	41,527	449,130	45,234
Indiana	502,051	14,802	506,265	17,140
Iowa	170,248	11,945	169,586	13,909
Kansas	96,165	3,945	99,415	4,240
Kentucky	282,450	15,580	282,604	17,156
Louisiana	217,933	26,669	222,500	30,407
Maine	49,380	2,422	47,939	2,628
Maryland	113,536	14,805	114,766	15,309
Massachusetts	102,650	17,505	103,365	18,751
Michigan	374,042	42,574	376,253	47,688
Minnesota	152,073	23,786	151,163	24,461
Mississippi	82,096	14,860	83,496	17,684
Missouri	195,634	23,347	195,322	24,910

* Hearings before the Subcommittee on the Handicapped of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate, on H.R. 8395, May 15, 18, and 23, 1972: 251.

State or Territory	1972 Universe	1972 To Be Served	1973 Universe	1973 To Be Served
Montana	40,745	5,802	42,478	6,671
Nebraska	124,888	4,842	126,085	5,229
Nevada	31,106	3,121	31,265	3,372
New Hampshire	57,343	3,959	58,174	5,771
New Jersey	529,630	15,781	517,195	19,997
New Mexico	11,013	3,230	11,427	3,629
New York	815,175	60,010	815,290	65,261
North Carolina	529,430	25,915	525,640	27,054
North Dakota	53,060	4,990	53,657	5,147
Ohio	350,420	48,795	367,650	58,266
Oklahoma	214,168	24,932	213,981	26,321
Oregon	60,339	10,697	58,369	12,107
Pennsylvania	451,541	87,562	444,161	96,142
Puerto Rico	590,705	22,650	613,025	27,714
Rhode Island	38,905	7,997	39,671	9,502
South Carolina	236,227	34,082	264,453	38,198
South Dakota	13,265	3,510	13,240	3,933
Tennessee	86,708	22,365	82,446	26,127
Texas	555,012	85,505	569,207	95,742
Utah	32,032	8,815	32,492	9,328
Vermont	15,574	2,510	15,656	2,797
Virginia	355,400	37,675	377,721	45,063
Virgin Islands	7,509	255	7,949	280
Washington	176,094	19,760	176,059	20,668
West Virginia	89,205	11,486	87,647	12,333
Wisconsin	327,863	35,832	335,663	38,246
Wyoming	20,746	1,190	20,877	1,262

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in data provided the Congressional Appropriations Committees, supplied the following information concerning the numbers of handicapped individuals served by the rehabilitation program:

Selected Program Data: Fiscal Years 1973-1975

	1973	1974	1975
Total Served	1,176,445	1,290,000	1,326,000
Total Rehabilitated	360,726	375,000	394,000
Within Total Above, Rehabilitate the Following			
Severely Handicapped (estimates)	110,000	130,000	142,000
Public Assistance Recipients	65,777	75,000	87,800

The figures for "Total Rehabilitated" break down into the following disability categories:

Selected Disability Categories

	1973	1974	1975
Mentally Ill	106,900	119,000	131,900
Mentally Retarded	40,800	43,000	45,400
Blind and Visually Impaired	28,700	29,400	30,200
Deafness, Hard of Hearing, Speech Impaired	19,900	20,000	20,100
Heart, Cancer, Stroke	10,500	11,600	13,900
Other	153,900	152,000	150,500

(Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives. FY 1975 Appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.)

Number of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies; Rate and Rank per 100,000 Population, Rate and Rank per 10,000 Disabled Population, by State, Fiscal Year 1973

State	Rehabilitations Number	Rank	Rehabilitations per 100,000 population Rate	Rank	Rehabilitations per 10,000 disabled population Rate	Rank
United States Total	360,726	--	171	--	296	--
Alabama	8,355	18	238	16	339	26
Alaska	540	52	166	33	396	15
Arizona	1,833	39	94	49	148	49
Arkansas	5,582	26	282	10	351	20
California	15,058	6	74	53	119	51
Colorado	3,317	32	141	38	256	36
Connecticut	2,689	36	87	51	191	45
Delaware	1,654	41	293	7	604	4
D.C.	3,537	30	473	2	715	1
Florida	16,395	3	226	17	349	21
Georgia	12,682	10	269	11	374	17
Guam	145	53	171	31	NA	NA
Hawaii	895	49	111	47	278	33
Idaho	1,237	45	164	34	256	35
Illinois	13,649	9	121	44	229	41
Indiana	3,445	31	65	54	121	50
Iowa	4,682	28	162	35	316	27
Kansas	2,919	34	129	42	243	38
Kentucky	9,645	15	292	8	422	12
Louisiana	6,753	23	182	27	290	31
Maine	905	48	88	50	161	48
Maryland	9,122	16	225	18	432	11
Massachusetts	5,720	25	99	48	198	44
Michigan	12,357	11	136	39	235	39
Minnesota	6,711	24	172	30	349	22
Mississippi	6,793	22	300	5	417	13
Missouri	8,010	19	169	32	275	34
Montana	1,421	43	198	19	347	23
Nebraska	2,301	37	151	36	297	29
Nevada	976	46	185	25	351	19
New Hampshire	908	47	118	46	250	37
New Jersey	10,594	14	144	37	294	30
New Mexico	1,874	38	176	29	306	28
New York	15,453	4	84	52	164	47
North Carolina	15,306	5	294	6	443	9
North Dakota	1,611	42	255	13	549	5
Ohio	14,113	7	131	41	234	40

State	Rehabilitations Number	Rank	Rehabilitations per 100,000 population Rate	Rank	Rehabilitations per 10,000 disabled population Rate	Rank
Oklahoma	8,002	20	304	4	414	14
Oregon	2,771	35	127	43	188	46
Pennsylvania	22,364	2	188	24	340	25
Puerto Rico	4,847	27	179	28	NA	NA
Rhode Island	1,760	40	182	26	344	24
South Carolina	11,656	12	437	3	675	2
South Dakota	1,312	44	193	21	395	16
Tennessee	7,676	21	190	23	283	32
Texas	29,009	1	249	14	441	10
Utah	3,003	33	267	12	532	6
Vermont	610	51	132	40	219	42
Virginia	13,847	8	291	9	529	7
Virgin Islands	120	54	194	20	NA	NA
Washington	4,113	29	119	45	199	43
West Virginia	8,608	17	483	1	648	3
Wisconsin	11,184	13	247	15	527	8
Wyoming	657	50	190	22	358	18

NA in this chart means not available.

(From a press release by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, October 22, 1973.)

Handicapped Youth

The Rand Corporation in 1973 prepared a report[1/] for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on programs of services for handicapped youth, which contained several tables of statistics on the numbers of handicapped youth in the United States.

Estimated Number of Handicapped Youth Aged 0-21 in 1970

Type of Handicap		Number of Youth
Visual impairment		193,000
Partially sighted	180,000	
Legally blind*	45,000	
Hearing impairment		490,000
Deaf	50,000	
Hard of hearing	440,000	
Speech impairment		2,200,000
Crippling or other health impairment		1,676,000
Mental retardation		2,800,000
Emotional disturbance		1,500,000
Learning disability		740,000
Multihandicapped		50,000
TOTAL		9,550,000

*Including 32,000 partially sighted.

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1/ Services for Handicapped Youth: A Program Overview, prepared for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, May 1973. All of the material in this section is taken from this report and page references refer to the volume.

Estimates of the Prevalence of Handicapping Conditions in Youth
(In percent of total youth population)

	Estimate*					
Handicap	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Mentally retarded	2.300	2.300	1.480	2.25	6.30	7.000
Auditorial impairment	0.575	0.575	0.080	2.10	1.00	0.203
Speech impairment	3.500	3.500	2.400	5.00	4.50	1.300
Visual impairment	0.090	0.100	0.020	0.08	0.35	0.200
Emotionally disturbed	2.000	2.000	0.050	3.00	5.00	2.600
Crippled	1.000	0.500	0.028	0.50	0.35	0.180
Learning disabled	---	1.000	0.026	5.00	7.00	2.200
Other health impairment	1.000	**	---	0.50	---	0.050
Multihandicapped	---	0.060	---	---	---	---
Total	10.465	10.035	4.080	18.43	24.50	13.730

	Estimate				
Handicap	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Mentally retarded	---	---	1.54	---	---
Auditorial impairment	0.95	---	0.10	---	0.585
Speech impairment	1.30	---	3.60	---	5.000
Visual impairment	0.06	0.057	0.05	0.054	---
Emotionally disturbed	---	---	2.00	---	---
Crippled	---	---	0.21	---	---
Learning disabled	---	---	1.12	---	---
Other health impairment	---	---	**	---	---
Multihandicapped	---	---	0.07	---	---
Total	---	---	8.69	---	---

* Estimate sources are listed on page CRS-25.

** Included with crippled.

(a) R. P. Mackie, H. Williams, and P. P. Hunter, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children and Youth, 1957-1958, USOE Bulletin No. OE-35048-58, 1963, as reported in R. A. Rossmiller, J. A. Hale and L. E. Frohreich, Educational Programs for Exceptional Children: Resource Configurations and Costs, National Educational Finance Project, Special Study No. 2, Department of Educational Administration, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, August 1970.

(b) Estimated for age 5-19 youth in 1969. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Handicapped Children in the U.S. and Special Education Personnel Required--1968-1969 (est.), Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, August 1970.

(c) Estimate developed from information contained in 1969-80 Summary of Special Education Services of Bureau for Special Education, Division for Handicapped Children, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1970 (mimeo) as reported in Rossmiller, op. cit., p. 122.

(d) Estimates developed by the North Dakota State Department of Public Instruction as reported in Description of Special Education Program 1972-1973, submitted to the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

(e) Estimates developed by the Nebraska State Department of Education as reported in Description of Special Education Program 1972-1973, submitted to the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

(f) Actual number of children in Alabama identified as needing special education service through teacher referral divided by the number of children 5-17 according to the 1970 U.S. Census. The number of identified children is taken from Alabama Five-Year Plan Program for Exceptional Children and Youth, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama, August 8, 1972. Note that the number reportedly identified is often higher than other estimates of the total handicapped youth in the population.

(g) U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Health Survey, Prevalence of Selected Impairments, July 1963-June 1965, Public Health Service, p. 9.

(h) Kenneth Trouern-Trend, Blindness in the United States, Travelers Research Center, Hartford, Conn., 1968.

(i) Rossmiller, op. cit., p. 121. This is the estimate used in the Rossmiller study after a review of other prevalence data.

(j) Estimated Statistics on Blindness and Vision Problems, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc., New York, New York, 1966.

(k) Derived from estimates in Human Communications and Its Disorders --An Overview. A report of the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Stroke Council of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland, 1969.

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The Rand report* also contained some statistics on the numbers and percentages of handicapped youth who were receiving special educational services.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATIONAL SERVICE, BY DISABILITY

State	Mentally Retarded		Hard of Hearing	Deaf	Speech Impaired	Visually Impaired	Emotionally Disturbed	Crippled	Learning Disabled	Other Health Impaired	Total
	Trainable	Educable									
Alabama	2,208	13,884	347	777	8,550	426	616	452	620	540	28,420
Alaska	140	900	160	50	70	35	166	40	400	50	2,011
Arizona	952	6,153	60	0	6,090	61	799	163	376	473	15,127
Arkansas	1,800	7,377	0	342	5,010	224	329	146	845	357	16,430
California	11,000	47,000	3,000	3,000	130,000	2,500	0	58,000	60,000	0	313,900
Colorado	0	8,584	1,716	451	23,184	233	6,241	533	0	1,250	42,192
Connecticut	2,962	5,260	1,573	0	13,033	464	9,044	2,424	9,501	0	44,261
Delaware	650	2,800	8	155	4,000	95	910	200	920	580	10,318
Florida	3,450	26,000	11,410	1,400	33,590	1,050	7,500	7,000	9,000	0	100,400
Georgia	3,683	31,666	1,085	630	28,232	1,100	3,479	0	2,557	4,108	76,540
Hawaii	733	2,409	152	176	3,960	51	193	155	1,339	100	9,268
Idaho	492	1,700	53	109	4,786	80	0	32	2,908	0	10,160
Illinois	7,040	37,840	9,100	2,480	97,000	1,617	26,510	7,600	12,463	5,320	206,970
Indiana	5,420	18,968	200	927	48,616	374	745	402	190	106	75,948
Iowa	1,450	7,883	430	70	20,414	280	9,464	854	1,400	970	43,215
Kansas	945	7,735	256	0	16,000	180	1,300	770	1,170	1,300	29,656
Kentucky	1,464	13,560	1,040	288	19,000	143	850	2,044	984	0	39,373
Louisiana	1,000	13,500	300	100	32,000	150	1,000	200	1,700	1,000	50,950
Maine	665	2,900	98	336	3,700	283	320	405	800	102	9,609
Maryland	6,165	21,180	633	462	22,435	448	1,307	438	6,893	4,987	61,948
Massachusetts	1,969	12,106	1,087	1,377	32,934	730	3,345	5,500	16,480	0	75,528
Michigan	11,522	42,391	2,399	828	91,488	1,818	6,181	7,539	0	0	164,168
Minnesota	4,284	12,500	0	1,200	28,560	400	27,500	500	0	400	75,344
Mississippi	886	8,623	118	310	9,556	192	74	580	528	60	20,927
Missouri	0	19,877	652	0	33,751	129	808	712	912	1,162	58,003
Montana	510	1,700	53	60	3,000	103	600	750	1,733	45	8,554
Nebraska	2,240	6,043	281	305	17,047	246	913	378	1,302	136	28,891
Nevada	180	1,600	20	30	2,800	50	950	200	0	0	6,000
New Hampshire	619	1,999	263	243	5,050	108	463	50	1,304	244	10,313
New Jersey	6,043	20,661	691	1,654	61,023	1,875	26,274	1,178	5,748	24,625	149,772
New Mexico	1,040	4,590	75	265	2,980	385	276	125	625	150	10,511
New York	12,961	49,842	3,666	2,984	118,658	3,069	27,927	11,938	0	5,670	236,715
North Carolina	3,293	38,000	1,845	0	34,000	1,300	2,000	515	2,500	600	83,853
North Dakota	180	1,240	12	0	4,500	60	1,217	115	1,117	160	8,601
Ohio	14,760	53,239	0	2,436	93,035	1,089	0	1,650	18,645	6,576	191,430
Oklahoma	1,243	11,013	186	462	13,597	157	180	158	5,325	1,511	33,832
Oregon	887	4,670	325	398	14,500	250	650	444	7,300	700	29,824
Pennsylvania	6,200	43,233	1,500	600	80,500	2,050	2,200	2,187	0	1,980	140,450
Rhode Island	300	2,500	4,200	0	7,200	281	600	150	3,800	300	19,331
South Carolina	1,270	20,500	810	170	19,000	600	8,000	1,250	2,000	0	53,550
South Dakota	600	2,000	150	150	5,000	150	400	300	3,000	150	11,900
Tennessee	2,850	15,500	350	150	20,000	275	650	3,300	2,700	4,800	50,575
Texas	10,996	44,221	1,830	910	85,683	1,879	6,881	4,052	24,291	15,467	196,210
Utah	1,293	3,258	259	284	9,928	155	1,293	103	9,282	0	25,855
Vermont	313	1,181	236	87	1,440	86	430	72	1,049	300	5,194
Virginia	2,310	16,845	1,020	0	17,775	0	1,485	1,092	2,500	4,497	47,524
Washington	2,895	10,284	349	412	2,278	245	4,054	509	2,599	1,061	24,686
West Virginia	900	6,623	200	30	8,000	37	45	100	45	198	16,180
Wisconsin	3,985	15,474	676	377	32,352	436	1,580	432	851	2,433	58,596
Wyoming	150	710	65	49	2,150	165	120	280	620	300	4,609
D.C.	1,476	2,177	283	191	5,630	113	756	230	128	292	11,276
Total	148,000	752,000	55,000	28,000	1,383,000	28,000	199,000	128,000	230,000	95,000	3,046,000
Percent	4.5	24.9	1.8	1.0	45.4	0.9	6.5	4.2	7.5	3.2	100.0

SOURCE: Estimated 1972-73 students to be served from *Description of Projected Activities for FY 1973 for the Education of Handicapped Children.*

*

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ESTIMATED PERCENT OF HANDICAPPED SERVED BY SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, 1972-73

State	Mentally Retarded	Hard of Hearing	Deaf	Speech Impaired	Visually Impaired	Emotionally Disturbed	Crippled and Other	Learning Disabled	Total All Handicaps
Alabama	75.03	7.44	111.10	26.20	45.68	3.30	21.28	6.65	30.55
Alaska	41.95	29.69	61.85	1.86	32.47	7.70	16.70	37.11	18.70
Arizona	63.65	2.47	0.00	35.85	12.57	8.23	26.21	7.75	31.25
Arkansas	80.29	0.00	91.76	28.80	45.07	3.31	20.24	17.00	33.14
California	50.47	12.02	80.11	74.39	50.07	0.00	232.31	120.16	63.02
Colorado	63.51	58.40	102.33	112.72	39.65	53.10	60.68	0.00	71.98
Connecticut	46.58	41.00	0.00	48.52	60.46	58.93	63.17	123.81	57.82
Delaware	100.92	1.08	139.05	76.89	63.92	30.61	104.96	61.90	69.60
Florida	79.64	141.93	116.10	59.69	65.30	23.32	87.07	55.98	62.60
Georgia	125.71	17.75	68.71	65.98	89.97	14.23	67.20	20.91	62.76
Hawaii	67.02	14.92	115.14	55.51	25.02	4.73	25.02	65.70	45.59
Idaho	47.80	5.32	72.89	68.58	40.12	0.00	3.21	145.85	51.08
Illinois	68.26	63.67	115.67	96.95	56.56	46.37	90.39	43.60	72.58
Indiana	76.58	2.89	89.27	100.32	27.01	2.69	7.34	1.37	54.99
Iowa	54.71	11.59	12.58	78.64	37.75	63.80	49.18	18.87	58.41
Kansas	66.06	8.96	0.00	80.02	31.51	11.38	72.47	20.48	52.04
Kentucky	77.49	24.68	45.55	64.40	16.96	5.04	48.50	11.67	46.83
Louisiana	60.65	5.77	12.83	87.96	14.43	4.81	23.09	16.36	49.14
Maine	59.79	7.56	172.82	40.78	109.17	6.17	39.12	30.86	37.16
Maryland	102.05	12.21	59.39	61.80	43.19	6.30	104.61	66.46	59.87
Massachusetts	43.53	15.47	130.61	66.94	51.93	11.90	78.25	117.24	53.86
Michigan	95.80	19.61	45.12	106.83	74.30	12.63	61.62	0.00	67.26
Minnesota	69.52	0.00	152.42	77.74	38.11	130.99	17.15	0.00	71.96
Mississippi	65.19	3.72	65.18	43.05	30.28	0.58	20.18	8.33	33.08
Missouri	73.13	11.03	0.00	81.60	10.92	3.42	31.71	7.72	49.20
Montana	49.01	5.41	40.80	43.72	52.53	15.30	81.09	88.39	43.74
Nebraska	92.99	14.51	105.01	125.77	63.52	11.79	26.54	33.62	74.79
Nevada	65.40	11.08	31.67	63.34	39.59	37.61	31.67	0.00	47.62
New Hampshire	60.27	27.85	150.38	76.40	57.19	12.26	31.13	69.05	54.74
New Jersey	64.66	7.70	122.82	97.10	104.42	73.16	287.40	32.01	83.62
New Mexico	79.08	4.85	114.14	27.50	124.37	4.46	17.77	20.19	34.04
New York	62.71	16.84	91.37	77.86	70.48	32.07	80.87	0.00	54.50
North Carolina	135.82	24.89	0.00	73.49	98.34	7.56	16.87	18.91	63.59
North Dakota	35.28	1.37	0.00	73.46	34.28	34.77	31.43	63.82	49.27
Ohio	104.94	0.00	115.29	94.35	38.65	0.00	58.40	66.18	68.12
Oklahoma	63.48	4.43	73.38	46.28	18.70	1.07	39.76	63.43	40.40
Oregon	45.28	12.18	99.45	77.64	46.85	6.09	42.88	131.18	56.03
Pennsylvania	73.56	10.27	27.38	78.72	70.16	3.76	28.52	0.00	48.19
Rhode Island	54.35	375.01	0.00	91.84	125.45	13.39	40.18	169.65	86.52
South Carolina	131.15	23.07	31.51	75.46	83.40	55.60	34.75	27.80	74.62
South Dakota	60.56	16.07	107.15	76.53	80.36	10.71	48.22	160.72	63.91
Tennessee	79.70	6.99	19.98	57.09	27.47	3.25	161.84	26.97	50.65
Texas	120.08	18.31	60.69	122.45	93.98	17.21	195.26	121.50	98.38
Utah	63.41	16.60	121.35	90.90	49.67	20.72	6.60	297.45	83.06
Vermont	55.47	40.30	99.05	35.13	73.44	18.36	63.53	89.58	44.46
Virginia	69.57	17.04	0.00	42.42	0.00	6.20	93.37	20.88	39.80
Washington	65.16	7.94	62.47	7.40	27.86	23.05	35.71	29.56	28.14
West Virginia	74.02	9.05	9.05	51.71	8.37	0.51	13.48	1.02	36.70
Wisconsin	70.42	11.25	41.84	76.94	36.29	6.58	47.69	7.08	48.89
Wyoming	40.80	14.18	71.28	67.02	180.03	6.55	126.57	67.65	50.41
D.C.	96.57	34.41	154.84	97.80	68.71	22.98	63.48	7.78	68.73
Avg. percent served	80.45	21.38	71.61	76.66	54.76	19.27	86.65	44.65	59.23

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The Rand Corporation report includes additional materials and definitions of terms that are helpful in understanding the nature and scope of handicapping conditions among youth:

Visual Impairment

> The usual definition of legal blindness is that a person's visual acuity for distant vision does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye, with best correction; or his visual acuity is more than 20/200 but the widest diameter of his field of vision subtends an angle no greater than 20 . Within this category of legal blindness the quality of vision varies widely.
>
> After considering many data sources, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness indicates that the best data available suggest about 1 child in 4 of school age in the United States needs eye care; about 1 in 500 is partially sighted (i.e., uses sight as a chief channel of learning, including 42 percent of legally blind children and those with acuity after correction of better than 20/200 but less than 20/72); and about 1 in 2000 (0.054 in 100) is legally blind.
>
> Using the NSPB prevalence estimates, and the fact that there were 83.8 million youth aged 0-21 in the United States in 1970, implies that in 1970 there were about 21 million youth who required eye care; 45,000 legally blind youth; and 168,000 partially sighted youth, of whom perhaps 20,000 were legally blind. If one defines partially sighted to include measurable acuity less than 20/70, with correction, then there are perhaps 180,000 partially sighted youth, of whom 32,000 are legally blind.

[p. 277]

Degree of Vision: Ages 5-19

	Percent
Absolute blindness	16
Light perception	14
Light projection	1
Less than 5/200	8
5/200 but less than 10/200	6
10/200 but less than 20/200	12
20/200	26
Field restriction	1
Unknown	16

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Hearing Impairment

Hearing losses may be grouped into two broad categories: deafness, or sense of hearing that is nonfunctional for the ordinary purposes of life; and hard of hearing, or a sense of hearing that causes difficulty with such things as understanding speech, but which is at least partially functional.

[pp. 277-278]

The NINDS report estimates there were 236,000 deaf persons of all ages in the United States in 1970. Using their same data source, we note a prevalence of deafness in persons under age 15 of about 53 per 100,000 and 76 per 100,000 aged 15-24. Using these rates, we estimate the 1970 aged 0-21 deaf population is approximately 50,000. The NINDS report estimates that "about 8,500,000 Americans (in 1970) have auditory problems of one type or another which are less severe than deafness but which impair communication...about 4.5 percent (circa 360,000) are under 17 years." If we extrapolate at the same rate to the 0-21 age range, the estimate is 440,000, or 0.525 percent of those in that age range.

Prevalence of Hearing Impairment, by Degree of Impairment

Degree of Impairment	Estimate								
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(i)	(j)
Hard of hearing	0.500	0.500	0.08	2.0	0.85	0.200	0.95	0.1	0.525
Deaf	0.075	0.075		0.1	0.15	0.003			0.060

[p. 279] See page CRS-25 for sources (a) through (j).

Speech Impairment

Speech impairment includes absence of a larynx, stammering, stuttering, poor articulation, and other ill-defined troubles with speech. Since there is no precise definition of speech impairment, it would seem reasonable that there might be no reasonable consensus about the prevalence of this impairment. For a discussion of various prevalence data, see the NINDS report. In 1970 there were about 63 million youth aged 5-21, which leads to an estimated 2,200,000 speech impaired youth if a 3.5-percent rate is used, or to an estimated 3,140,000 if a 5-percent rate is used.

[pp. 274-280]

Crippled and Other Health Impaired

Crippled and other health impaired include physical handicaps not characterized as speech, hearing, or visual handicaps. Crippled includes orthopedic or muscular impairments such as the absence, paralysis, or other impairment of the limbs, back or trunk. This category also includes children with chronic disease or other relatively long-term physical impairment such as problem involving the heart, blood, respiratory, or digestive systems.

[p. 280]

Mental Retardation

Mental retardation is a pervasive and quite common problem in all societies. Defining the terms that describe the disorder is at best a problematic undertaking and at worst an impossible one. Reacting to a variety of descriptors of mental retardation (e.g., age at onset, IQ, mental age, educability), an attempt by the American Association on Mental Deficiency to combine the concepts of functional proficiency and measured intelligence seems a reasonable enough place to begin.

Mental retardation refers to subaverage general intellectual functioning which originates in the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior.

Notwithstanding definitional (and other) problems, the 1970 White House Conference on Children, using estimates made by an earlier Presidential Committee, stated that in 1970 there were about 2.5 million mentally retarded children in the United States under the age of 20. Of these, some 75 percent were mildly retarded (educable), 15 percent were moderately retarded (trainable), 8 percent were severely retarded (many trainable), and 2 percent were profoundly retarded (unable to care for themselves). This estimate squares reasonably well with work done by Ronald W. Conley in his pioneering effort on measuring the economics of mental retardation programs. Conley considers a wide variety of data in estimates of mental retardation, disaggregated by age, which are 679,000 children aged 0-4, and 1,916,000 aged 5-19, for a total of 2,595,000 aged 0-19. It is important to note that these estimates are for the total young retarded population, not those identified and receiving services, a considerably smaller figure....

The 1970 White House Conference also estimated that of the 100,000 to 200,000 babies born each year who are mentally retarded, one-fourth of their disorders are linked to genetic abnormalities, infections of the mother during early pregnancy, birth accidents, postnatal infections, or trauma. "In the remaining cases, inadequacies in prenatal and perinatal health care, nutrition, child rearing and social and environmental opportunities are suspected as causes of retardation."

[pp. 234-235]

Emotionally Disturbed

When psychiatrists agree upon what mental health is, and reliable instruments are developed to measure it, then it will be possible to obtain a consensus on the prevalence of emotional disturbance in youth. Current definitions leave a great deal to judgment about whether a child is emotionally disturbed or not. For example, emotionally disturbed children have been defined as those demonstrating one or more of the following characteristics:

1. An inability to learn which cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory or health factors.

2. An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers.

3. Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal conditions.

4. A general, pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression.

5. A tendency to develop physical symptoms, pains or fears assocated with personal or school problems.

Just what is considered "inappropriate" behavior under "normal" conditions will vary by individual assessor. Since teachers are a principal source identifying handicaps and are usually not trained to identify the emotionally disturbed population, a large margin for error is introduced. A tendency may prevail to classify those who are difficult to handle in the classroom as emotionally disturbed. One would expect a relatively large variance in the estimates of the prevalence of emotionally disturbed youth. If one applies the BEH rate to the aged 3-21 population, one estimate would be about 1.5 million youth.

[p. 281]

Learning Disabled

Learning disabled children have been defined as follows:

> Children are said to have special learning disabilities when they have a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in imperfect function in listening, speaking, writing, reading, spelling, or doing mathematical calculations. Such disorders include conditions described as perceptual handicaps, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia but do not include those with learning problems primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor handicaps or mental retardation.

[pp. 281-282]